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AN UNDESCRIBED FRANCO-AMERICAN JETON.



DCCLXXVII.



DCCLXXIX.



SWISS.



MEXICAN.

MASONICS.

TO BE DESCRIBED IN JOURNAL HEREAFTER.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXIV.

BOSTON, JULY, 1889.

No. 1.

ORIENTAL COINS.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THOSE OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

BY R. H. C. TUFNELL, M. S. C., F. Z. S.

[Concluded from Vol. xxiii, p. 77.]



IN 1640 the East India Company purchased the town and port of Madraspatnam. On the fatal field of Talikota the last vestige of actual power had been wrested by the Mohammedans from the once powerful house of Vijayanagar, and the representative of the royal race had retired to the fastnesses of the Chendraghiri. Here he sold to the English the ground where now stands Fort St. George, with permission to establish a factory and fort there, at the same time granting them jurisdiction over the natives, an exemption from customs, and the right to coin money, with the proviso that the pattern in use with his dynasty should be followed. This consisted of the figure of a standing god, the reverse of the coin being granulated and convex. It does not appear certain that any coins were struck for some time after this. Twenty years later, however, we find Charles II inheriting, as part of the dower of Catharine of Braganza, the Island of Bombay, and this territory was leased to the East India Company for £10 per annum, a fair proof of the value of land in the East in those days. Several coins were struck in his time, a mint having been established under royal letters patent, and permission granted to coin rupees, pice and budgrooks,¹ which, however, were not to be of the same pattern as the coins in use in England. Regarding these coins Tavernier, whose works were published in Paris in 1676 by Chapuzeau, one of his comrades in his eastern travels, after observing that the English in their fort of Bombay coin silver, copper, and tin, observes that "this money will not pass at Sûrat nor in any part of the Great Moghal's dominions, or in any of the territories

¹ There can, I think, be but little doubt, but that this word owed its origin to the Portuguese "bazarucco," the name of a coin which had been in use by that power

for years in India: more especially, as both were in the same metal, tutenag. Dr. da Cunha refers the origin of the term to *ruk* (small change) and *bazar* (market).

of the Indian kings; only it passes among the English in their fort and some two or three leagues up in the country and in the villages along the coast." To most of his coins there is no need to allude, as they were neither minted for circulation in this Presidency, nor, as far as I am aware, have any specimens been discovered here. There is, however, one notable exception, which I have figured as 55.¹ This coin, which occurs in two sizes (weighing respectively 25 and 12½ grs.), is thus described by Mr. E. Thomas in a paper in the *Indian Antiquary* for Nov., 1882: "Obverse, two linked C's (the monogram of Charles II) with two or three dots at the sides. Reverse, the ordinary standing figure of the Indian god (Vishnu?)." It has usually been attributed to the Bombay mint, though for the following reasons I am inclined to think it more probable that it is an issue of Madras, coined during Charles's reign. In the first place the *type* of coin connects it with the design imposed by the Vijayanagar king on the Madras mint; secondly, it differs entirely from all the known issues struck at the time in Bombay; thirdly, it fits in with the Hindu system of the south; and lastly, it is occasionally met with in this Presidency, while from inquiries I have made from collectors in Bombay, I find that it is rarely if ever found there. At the same time, or shortly after, Madras also minted the "star" pagoda. Here too the same figure was preserved, but on the granulated surface was a five-pointed star (Figure 56), whence came its popular name.

This issue was followed by a series of coins in which the same figure was preserved on the obverse, but surrounded by a scroll, on which the value of the coin was inscribed in Tamil and Telugu, while on the reverse appears the "gopura" or entrance porch of a temple, designed perhaps to keep up its reputation as a "pagoda." A number of stars were placed in the field, with a scroll around, bearing the value in English and Hindustani. A series of these coins were struck, consisting of a double and single pagoda in gold, and a half and quarter in silver, all following the same model (Figure 59) and agreeing with the Hindu system, under which 8 kás went to the fanam and 42 fanams to the pagoda. No fraction of the fanam was, however, struck following the pagoda model, but coins were minted of the value of five, three, two, and one fanam, a specimen of which I figure as 57. Two types of the whole series occur, differing, however, so slightly that it is unnecessary to describe them minutely. Each of these has on the obverse a scroll ending in a buckle with the value of the coin in English, the Hindustani equivalent occupying the centre, while on the reverse the scroll is surmounted by a star, the value of the coin in Telugu being in the centre and the same in Tamil running round.

Local silver coins were also made for issue at some of the Company's factories, the commonest being those of Tellicherry, of which two types occur, each having the initial letter of the mint (T), (Figure 58), and one of the scales so common on the early copper coins both of Bombay and Madras with the letter under the balance and date (1805) in the exergue. The other with the name of the mint town in Persian, the T being placed on the obverse with 99 beside it. I had always looked upon this 99 as being an abbreviated form of the date 1799, but I have recently seen a small *gold* coin exactly corres-

¹ See plate in number for January, 1889.

ponding to the one here described, but with the date 1801 in the exergue, the "99" still appearing at the top. To the issue struck at Pondicherry I have already alluded. The letter P here takes the place of the T, and the name of the mint town occurs in Persian as in the last. Cannanore also boasted, or is said to have boasted, of a similar issue, though there appears to be some uncertainty about it.

The copper coins of the Company,¹ prior to about 1700, are very rare, especially in the Southern Presidency, and as few of them bear any date, and fewer still any mint town, it is somewhat hard to discover when or where they were struck. Several appear to have been issued by Charles II and a few by James II, a notice of which, well worthy of perusal, appeared from the pen of Mr. E. Thomas in the *Indian Antiquary* for November, 1882. George II also appears to have struck money in Bombay both in copper and in tutenag, which usually bears on the obverse a large crown surmounted by the letters G. R. and with the abbreviation BOMB. (Bombay) in the exergue. On the reverse we usually find the motto *Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ*, or, as on the "Pice Bombaye," the monogram of the Company V.E.I.C. in a divided shield, surmounted by a device like the figure 4, and this, with some few variations, continued on most of the Company's coins up to the time of the introduction of their coat of arms at the commencement of the present century. A good deal of discussion has arisen as to the origin and meaning of this 4, but as a reference to the hand-books of the mercantile tokens of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries proves the same mark to be of very common occurrence on the pieces struck by the tradesmen of those periods, I think there is every reason to regard it as merely a trade mark.

In one series of coins struck in the south during the eighteenth century, we find another form of monogram, if so it may be called, a specimen of which I figure No. 60. On the one side invariably appears the date in large characters between two waving lines, while the other is divided by a horizontal line, from the centre of which the upper portion is again divided by a cross. In each of the upper divisions is a figure like a crescent moon to the right, the lower portion of the shield being occupied by the letter E, and the whole surrounded by an ornamental border. The earliest coin of this series that I have met with was found in the extreme south (Kelikarai) and bears date² 1702, and as I have in my own collection one struck as late as 1801 and several intermediate years, the series must have ranged over a century. About 1730 a new form of triply-divided shield appears, one of the letters E.I.C. (Figure 61) occupying each division, above which is a waving line, surmounted as usual by the 4. On the reverse we still find usually the date, but occasionally this gives place to the cross lines which appear on the early Mysore and other Hindu coins. This form of monogram appears to have remained in fashion till the latter part of the last century, when we find a return to the earliest form, in which the V.E.I.C. appears, as is shown in Figures 62, 63, and 64. On some of these, as for instance 62, the date still retains its place on the reverse, while on others the "scales of justice" (Fig-

¹ A very much needed contribution to numismatic literature is, I believe, now in course of preparation by Mr. E. Thurston of the Central Museum, Madras, in the shape of a complete catalogue of the coins of the East India Company.

² With the limited number of specimens available for comparison, the dates of the commencement and discontinuance of particular series can, of course, only be approximate, and in some instances may not even be that.

ures 63, 65) takes its place with the Persian word *adl* (justice) beneath. About 1790 a change also took place in the style of the Company's coins. The former rough piece, unmilled and shapeless, gave way to the circular European form of coin, that of 1791 (Figure 63) being about the first to boast of an even and milled edge. About the same period the Company's coat of arms appeared for the first time, and with it came innumerable series of coins, the reverses of which (and sometimes obverses as well) were occupied by the value of the piece in the language of the people of the country in which it was intended to pass current, some consequently being impressed with as many as four different types of character, such as Persian, Devanagari, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu and so forth.

To return now to the issues in the more precious metals that found currency beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency. While the Hindu method of pagoda and fanam was in use here, the rest of India had the Mohammedan rupee system, and this consisted of an endless variety of issues from native mints, each gradually but surely depreciating in value, in inverse ratio to the comparative integrity of the ruler of the State at the time. Even the Company's coins varied very considerably, each Presidency having its own particular mint or mints. Those struck in Calcutta (known as the "sikka" rupee) bear on the obverse the name of the then ruling Moghal Emperor Shah Alum and on the reverse in Persian, Struck at Murshidábád in the 19th year of the happy reign; those of Faruckábád (afterwards struck at Sagur) have, in the same language, Struck at Faruckábád in the 45th year of the happy reign.

The appearance of the same "jalús" date on each coin of the same mint would render the assignment of anything approaching the year of mintage of a given coin impossible, except by means of assay, were it not that a difference was made in the style of milling. Thus the old Calcutta rupee from 1793 to 1818 and that of Faruckábád from 1803 to 1809 had an *oblique* milling. Those coined between 1819 and 1832 in the former and between 1819 and 1824 in the latter, had the edge straight-milled like the ordinary coins of to-day, and all subsequent to these a plain and unmilled edge. The Bombay series bears date the 46th year of Shah Alum's reign, as stated in the Persian inscription. The Bombay (?) mint also turned out in 1825 a series of rough coins, consisting of a mohur, rupee, half and quarter rupee bearing the same "jalús" date (46) with the year of the Christian era (except in the mohur) apparently *punched* upon it. On the obverse the upper dot of the letter *shin* of *Shah Alum* takes the form of a crown, while above the final letter *h* are three dots surmounted by a star or flower. The same mint is also credited with a minute and rare coin in gold of the value of one rupee, on which a seven-pointed star appears in the last letter¹ of the word *jalus*. On the introduction of the rupee system into the more southerly Presidency, Arcot, which had, as we have already seen, been the mint town of the Nawábs of the Karnatik, also appeared upon the Company's coins. A complete series of mohur, double rupee, rupee, half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth rupee was struck there and bore as date the 20th year of the reign of Aziz-ud-dhin Alemgir.

¹ The "last" letter of the Persian word *jalus*, is by their method what we should call the *first*.

By Act VII of 1836 the "sikka" and other coins with Persian legends passed away, and the present stamp of rupee, weighing 180 grains, of which 165 grains are pure silver, came into universal use throughout the country. From this point I need hardly say a more sordid, if not less absorbing, interest centres around coin-collecting, but one regarding which I fear I can offer no practical "hints," though were I able to do so, my circle of readers would doubtless be considerably increased.

ALCHEMICAL COINS AND MEDALS.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

I READ with much interest, at the time of their publication in the *Journal*, Mr. Henry Carrington Bolton's articles on the above subject.¹ They induced me to look up some rough notes and memoranda made while investigating the somewhat kindred subject of medallic Amulets and Talismans. I found them only very lately, as they had been mislaid. The following suggestions are the result. Of course I make no pretensions to any special, or in fact any knowledge except in a very general way, of alchemical or transmutation pieces, and only jotted down these notes as incidentally of interest, and have now verified the citations and quoted them a little more fully.

I. To Mr. Bolton's list of pretended Alchemists, add the *soi-disant* "Count" Gaetani, who after being appointed official gold-maker to Frederick I of Prussia, and raised to the rank of General, was at last executed as a swindler at Custrin, in 1708, probably "*pour encourager les autres*." There is, it appears, a medal, commemorating the execution, and Professor Fieweger read an account thereof before the Berlin Numismatic Society, July 3, 1882. I take this item from *Berliner Münz Blatter*, 32/33, April and May, 1883.

II. The following medal, not mentioned by Mr. Bolton, is described as alchemical by *Madai* (4544), from whose work I translate.

Obv. Bust of the Emperor Charles VI (III of Sicily). *Leg.* CAROL. III. D. G. SICIL ET. HIER. REX.

Rev. A burning phoenix, illumined by the sun. *Leg.* OBLITA EX AVRO. ARGENTEA RESVRGET S.M. 1732. *Triple Thaler* (i. e. 3 Scudi). "The phoenix," says *Madai*, "is the alchemist's *leibvogel*, and when the legend is taken in connection therewith, there remains little doubt that the medal is from the hand of some *schöpferigen feuerkünstler*."

It seems to me from the inscription that it might be made from silver left after the refining of gold, or with which gold was alloyed.

III. As to the supposed alchemistic coins of Gustavus Adolphus, even the earliest numismatic writers who describe them, doubt their being or even pretending to be of alchemical metal. According to the writers who affirm their alchemical character, they are said to be made of gold presented to the king by a merchant of Lubec when Gustavus Adolphus passed through that city; they are dated 1634 (see them illustrated by Reyher). On the other hand "doubting Thomases" deny that the king ever did pass through Lubec, if I understand Mr. Reyher's crabbed Latin aright, and then show that the whole story is apocryphal and the signs Sulphur Δ and Mercury Ψ on the coins, do not, as supposed, have any alchemical meaning, but are simply the ordinary and well known mint-mark of Weismantel of Erfurt, who they say struck these gold coins. They certainly make a very strong case, as they illustrate a *silver thaler of the City of Erfurt*, unquestionably the work of Weismantel, which bears the same mint-mark, and even little silver groschen with the same signs. See *Madai*, 218; also *Reyher*, 5-7 *et seq.*, who sums up the whole controversy, and gives an illustration of an Erfurt silver thaler of 1617, also bearing the same signs. It may be

¹ See *Journal*, Vol. XXI, p. 73.

added that Weismantel certainly did strike coins for Sweden, and there are medals of Gustavus Adolphus well known to have been minted at Erfurt. See *Schlegel*, *Biblia* in N. 14, and the authors named *supra*.¹

IV. The Alchemical Medal of Ferdinand III is described in the *Journal*, Vol. XIII, p. 11, by Mr. G. H. Preble.

V. The Krohnemann *Thalers* are illustrated and described in a more generally accessible work than the one quoted by Mr. Bolton,—*Kohler*, "Münz Belustigung" in Vol. VII, p. 261, the first and second thalers, and in Vol. IX, p. 447, the third. See also description, no illustration, *Madai*, 1053-4-5.

VI. The *Silver Thaler* of Ernest Ludwig of Hesse is thus described by *Madai* (1277).

Obv. ERNEST LVD. D.G. HASS. LANDG. PR HERST Bust. NACH ALT REICHS SCHROT V KORN (according to the old imperial weight and fineness).

Rev. E.L. intertwined four times, so as to make a cross crowned. In the centre the Hessian lion holding a crown. *Leg.* SIC DEO. PLACVIT. IN TRIBVLATIONE B.I.B. 1717. (For thus it pleased God in our tribulation.)

Madai says only one hundred thalers were struck, there being only enough metal for that quantity.

VII. *Reyher*, p. 18, and *Historischen Remarques*, Vol. for 1702, p. 129, illustrate a coin or medal of Francis II, of Saxe-Lauenburg, of very remarkable design, and which they consider alchemical. As Mr. Bolton does not mention it, I will endeavor to describe it.

Obv. In outer circle: FRANCISCVS. II. D.G. SAXONIE. ANGARIE WESTPHALIE ET HADELERIE DVX. In inner second circle: PROPITIO DEO SECVRVS AGO. (By God's favor I act with safety.) Within the field, encircled by a third inner circle of a rope-like figure, a triangle, round which, in two lines, each word in an ornamental oblong, RVTA VIRESCET (The rue² shall flourish) DEO, SIBI ET PROXIMO (For God, thyself and thy neighbor); also, SIMPLICITER ET RECTAM TVVM (By thy honesty and righteousness); under the triangle, in three semi-circles, POSVI TIBI PVNCTVM. ET REDVCAM TE (I have set a bound for thee, and will bring thee back.) On the three sides of the triangle, MIRABILIS DEVS. EST IN OPERIBVS SVIS (God is wonderful in His works); within the triangle is a wheel, on the hub of which, SAPIENTIE DIVINAE M'ANVS (A gift of the divine wisdom); between the spokes, TANDEM (at last); in the centre of the wheel ☉ the sun's symbol. (I question the last; it looks to me like the hub of the wheel, but of course I have only seen the illustration.)

Rev. In outer circle: GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOMINIBVS BONÆ VOLVNTATIS. (Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, to men of good will); in the more inward circle, TRIA SVNT MIRABILIA. DEVS ET HOMO. MATER ET VIRGO. TRINVS ET VNVS (There are three wonderful things, God and Man, a Virgin and a Mother, three and one); within this a twisted circle enclosing a triangle containing two angels' hands, upholding an erected sword; underneath, in the triangle, IRA PLACATA (the wrath appeased): over the apex, IEHOVA. around it, VERBUM CARO FACTVM EST (The Word is made flesh); to the left, S. SPIRITVS MESSIAS and to the right, SPIRANTIBVS ZEPHYRIS (The Holy Spirit: Messiah: gently breathing zephyrs); below the triangle, the signs Θ Δ Ψ (*i. e.*, salt, sulphur and mercury); beneath these, HOMO (Man).

As above remarked this medal is engraved by *Reyher*, p. 18, and also in *Historischen Remarques*, 1702, p. 129. There is a variety described in the latter work, at p. 179, with three characters as mint-marks ω δ Ψ The writer says, the centre sign may mean Antimony, or *Salis Alkali*, the last *Calcis* (lime or chalk), but he can make nothing of the first character, of which I give as close a representation as type will supply. It may, he says, mean the tables of the law, the conventional representation of which it somewhat resembles; and the centre and last characters the world, and the chalice of the New Testament. This last variety is also described by *Schlegel*, p. 364, who however doubts its being alchemical.

VIII. Of course there are many other medals supposed to commemorate transmutations or the doctrines of the adepts, but I understand that the valuable articles to

¹ Other mint-masters used chemical symbols for mint-marks: *e. g.* there are coins of Anselm Francis, Bishop of Mayence, with mint-mark D Ψ (*Madai*, 402.)

² The rue is the national emblem.

which I referred at the commencement of these disjointed remarks, only intended to deal with coins or medals actually being or pretending to be composed of chemically-made metal. As you know, I am of opinion that investigation will prove most of the so-called transmutation medals to be talismans or amulets, made by the mediaeval quacks to cure various diseases, or by pretended astrologers to divert dangers of various kinds. I may have something to say hereafter as to these, and meanwhile may perhaps without obtrusiveness refer to a little paper read by me on that subject, and found in the Transactions of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society for 1886.

I have verified all the quotations made in the foregoing. All the works referred to, except Schlegel and the Münz Blatter which are in my own library, can be found in the library of our Society, viz :

Madai. Vollständiges Thaler Cabinet, by David Samuel Madai. Königsberg, 1765-7.

Reyher. Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam ex Chymico Metallo, etc. Kiel, 1692.

Historischen Remarques. Der Historischen Remarques uber die Neuesten Sachen in Europa. Hamburg, v. d. 1702, etc.

Schlegel, M. Christian. Biblia in Nummis. Jena, 1703.

Berliner Münz Blatter; A. Weyl, Berlin.

I may add that of course all the *Thalers* quoted from Madai, etc., can be found in Schulthess-Rechberg, but I have not been able to consult his work conveniently.

NEW YORK, June, 1889.

DAVID L. WALTER.

AN UNDESCRIBED FRANCO-AMERICAN JETON.

IN December last, Mr. Frossard sold the collection of Mr. Gerald E. Hart at auction, in which there was a Medal, apparently bearing a close relation to the series of Franco-American Jetons, well known to our readers by the valuable and interesting articles from the pen of Mr. George M. Parsons, which have appeared with phototype illustrations in the *Journal*.¹ This Medal, No. 1613a, Mr. Frossard describes as follows :—

COLONIAL DISTURBANCES. Indian armed with bow and arrow stepping from the back of an alligator at sea-shore, and advancing toward a female figure, seated on sea-horse, and holding a sceptre and small temple, SED MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPOSERE FLUCTVS; in exergue, SVB EXITVM ANNI MDCCCLV. Rev. Engagement between French and English frigates; Mercury at the sea-shore listens to the cannonade; SALVS IN FLUCTIBVS; in exergue. STATVS RERV. Silver, very fine, entirely unknown to all authorities on Dutch and French Medals. 22.

The piece attracted the attention of several of our collectors, and brought Thirty dollars. We understand that Mr. Daniel Parish, the President of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, is now its owner. By his kindness we give an illustration of the jeton, on the plate in this number, and one of the editors wrote to Mr. Parsons a note concerning it, requesting his opinion. He had no opportunity to examine the medal itself with any care, and his remarks are based almost entirely on the engraving, a proof of which was sent him, which gives a good general idea, but does not show certain minute details; a study of the piece itself would probably have determined some questions still unsettled, to which Mr. Parsons alludes. His letter was not written for publication, but it is so interesting, and the explanations offered so satisfactory, that we trust he will pardon us for giving to the readers of the *Journal* a portion of it.

I TAKE it for granted that the medal shown in the engraving refers to the relations which existed between the French and the English North American Colonies. The Indian and alligator represent the French possessions, which extended from the St. Lawrence on the North, the home of the friendly Indian, to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, the home of the alligator. I have given that interpretation to the two symbols as joined on the French Colonial Jeton of 1651. It is quite probable the design of the medal was taken from the Jeton. The female figure, with crown and

¹ See *Journal*, Vol. XIX, pp. 1, 25.

sceptre, is Britannia seated upon a sea-horse, a type of her assumed sovereignty over the seas. There is no appearance of the horn of the unicorn, which is always prominent; I therefore conclude that the animal is a sea-horse. Besides, if one of the supporters of the English crown had been used in this connection, it would have been the lion and not the unicorn.

At the time of the issue of this medal the Governments of France and England were at peace, but between their colonies there was bitter hostility. The French aimed to possess the whole country, and had so firmly established themselves by means of settlements and military posts from one end to the other of their possessions, that they seriously threatened the safety of the comparatively small line of English possessions on the Atlantic coast. Several attempts were made to put an end to the encroachments in the west. In 1754 Washington was sent out by the Governor of Virginia to erect forts at points which his observation, on the occasion of a tour in 1753, led him to conclude it was necessary to occupy; but he found the French had built Fort Duquesne on the present site of Pittsburgh, and he was forced to retire after a severe engagement. In 1755 a force of regulars from the standing army of England, accompanied by provincial troops, under the command of Gen. Braddock, took the field for the purpose of making another attempt against that fort. The expedition was a failure. The General was killed and his army was forced to retire after heavy losses. Thus there was *SALUS IN FLUCTIBUS*, Security at sea, but the Indian was ready to adjust his arrow to the bow. Such was *STATUS RERUM SUB EXITUM ANNI 1755*. "The condition of affairs at the close of the year 1755." The unfortunate issue of the expedition under Braddock forced the British Government to declare war against France. But that was not done until 1756.

With this explanation, we can see the force of the legend of the obverse of the medal, *SED MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPOSERE FLUCTUS*. This legend of course expressed the dominant sentiment of the medal. It is a quotation from the *Aeneid*, Lib. I, 135. Neptune had been rebuking the winds for their invasion of his dominion and had begun to threaten them with punishment, but abruptly breaking off with "*Quos Ego*," he uttered the phrase as quoted. "*Praestat*" when used impersonally means "It is better." The sentiment therefore is "It is better to compose the disturbed waters," and translating the metaphor for the present purpose, we have the significant declaration, "It is better to allay existing strife." There is an invocation for peace, a protest against the more general hostilities which were likely to follow the events of the previous summer.

As to the device on the reverse, I see no evidence of an engagement between the two vessels. A sea-fight would be inconsistent with the legend "*Salus in fluctibus*" and with the general tenor of the medal, and is opposed to the fact that there was peace between France and England. I cannot understand the meaning of Mercury, who stands with his back to the sea and holds his caduceus behind him. If he is listening to anything that is done at sea, he would hear better if he stood facing the waters. Perhaps he is in fear of a coming strife which it would be beyond the power of Neptune to allay, a fear, which as the Patron of Commerce, he may well entertain.

The temple in the hand of Britannia is not an uncommon device. I have a Papal Scudo of Alexander VIII, 1691, executed by Hameranus. The reverse commemorates the organization of a force directed against the heretics, *LEGIONE AD BELLUM SACRUM INSTRUCTA*. The device is that of a female figure which occupies the field. She wears a tiara, her left hand supports a military standard, and on her right hand there rests a church of classical style of architecture. The meaning of the tiara and of the standard is evident, as is the meaning of the crown and sceptre. It is probable that the church and temple are only additional symbols of power.

Without knowledge of what the medal was intended to express, I think the interpretation which I have given of it is reasonable as far as it goes, but as you will see there are shortcomings and difficulties. The latter may possibly be removed by a more minute and exact representation of the medal, which might enable us to determine the nationality of the vessels seen on the reverse.

EXHIBITION OF THE STORER COLLECTION OF MEDICAL MEDALS.

At the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Newport, Rhode Island, during the closing week in June, Dr. H. R. Storer was enabled to display in the rooms of the Newport Historical Society, his splendid collection of "Medicals," scientifically arranged and labelled. It was visited by hundreds of physicians from all parts of the country, and he was the recipient of countless expressions of gratitude for having afforded them such an unexpected pleasure. One very prominent physician, who is familiar with all that has been done in this especial direction in our own country and abroad, was most complimentary, pronouncing it by far the most perfect collection of its kind in the world. He thought it should belong to some public institution. It filled to overflowing six large show cases, four of which were of unusual size.

We are behind the times in America, in the proper appreciation of Numismatic collections. Special students gather together superb cabinets of coins or medals in some branch of the science to which their tastes or study have directed their labors; they occasionally publish a monograph on them, which is accepted as authority, and constantly referred to,—though the expense of acquiring the collection too often forbids them to complete the task, from which they cannot hope any return,—and then the pieces are dispersed. This is sheer waste of skilled labor of a kind of which the world possesses too little. Take the collection of medals gathered by Mr. Marvin, which formed the basis of his work on the Medals of the Masonic Fraternity; when it went to the auction room, we are informed by good authority, it brought little more than half what it cost that gentleman to bring it together, and quite a large proportion of the gross receipts were expended for the catalogue and commissions. The cabinet of Mr. Hart, recently dispersed, was full of rare Hebrew coins, and those of Roman rulers relating to Judea; these should have been kept together. These instances are but examples of the usual fate of such collections. The cabinet of Mr. Parmelee abounds in rare and valuable Colonials bearing on American history. It includes, as is doubtless known to many of our readers, nearly everything known to American collectors which relates to America. What will be its fate? It is not hard to foretell. Government ought to acquire it, and place it in the Smithsonian Institute. If an English collector had such a cabinet of British pieces, with a like proportion of the early and rare issues which the British Museum did not own, he would not be allowed a moment's peace till he had placed it beyond danger of being scattered, in that magnificent Treasure House in London, already so rich in its numismatic department.

It is easy to see why such collections do not restore their cost to the original owner:—other coin seekers have not yet learned the value, nor the difficulties in the gathering of such a cabinet. But when the pieces are scattered it is like a seed-sowing; each purchaser seeks to add to his own harvest. Here and there a student may be found who appreciates these facts, or a shrewd coin-dealer who recognizes his opportunity. The first too often lacks the means to secure the treasure; and it is the interest of the latter to buy as quietly and as cheaply as he can, knowing that in time he is sure to place the pieces at his own price. *Experientia docet.* Would that our Government with its enormous "surplus" might heed the lesson.

The Dominion of Canada has shown its wisdom no less than its liberality by acquiring the cabinet of a well known Canadian collector. One of the Provincial Grand Lodges of England has within a year or two purchased the largest cabinet yet gathered there of Masonics. So should it be here. Dr. Storer should be called upon to place his collection in the hands of our Government; Mr. Warner's curious collection of Communion tokens, unique of its kind, should go thither also. Mr. Parmelee should not be permitted to dispose of his collection to any one but the same buyer, whose liberality should be proportionate to the pains with which it has been gathered: and so with other collections in special lines. Then we should have the nucleus of a

National Cabinet in Numismatics, that by and by would be a credit to the country. Placed as we have suggested in the "Smithsonian," it would encourage special study; it would create a numismatic literature, and if such a thing is possible, by putting before our designers the best works of the ancients and of the most artistic medallists of Europe of later days, in time it might even elevate the character of our national coinage, hopeless as that seems to be.

J. C.

THE GREEN COLLECTION IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND THE DIES OF THE DIPLOMATIC MEDAL.

By the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Boston, it appears that the "Green Collection of Frankliniana" has lately received some notable additions. We give below an extract from the Report, describing these. The attention of the Trustees was called to these Medals, etc., by a letter from Mr. W. S. Appleton, in January, 1888, in which he suggested its purchase, and said that the collection came from the family of Dupré, the artist of many of our National Medals. It consisted of some of his original drawings, models, dies, and essays, relating to work done on Medals for the United States, and more especially in reference to the medals of Franklin. The Trustees lost no time in securing the collection, and it can now be seen at the Library. Aside from the value of the original portrait of Franklin, (previously unknown,) there is a special interest attaching to the DIES of the so-called "DIPLOMATIC MEDAL," which has several times been mentioned in the *Journal*. In Vol. XVII: p. 29, it is said by Mr. Snowden, that "the dies are certainly lost;" that it is supposed they were sent from France to America, and lost in transit. He also says that the first two dies made by Dupré, broke in hardening or testing. If the perfect dies were lost in transit, then the dies mentioned below, of which the reverse is we understand in good condition, were one of the earlier sets. We are glad on many accounts that these dies are now safely deposited in the Boston Library. The first information of the existence of this Medal, after it had passed into the shadow of forgetfulness, came from members of the Boston Numismatic Society; the *Journal* was the first to show its origin and history, and though the facts which it presented were quietly ignored by Mr. Snowden, and even the statements of our members as to impressions in their possession from the original dies were at first discredited by that gentleman,¹ yet the acquisition of these dies by the City of Boston settles beyond future controversy all that we stated at the time. The collection contains:—

Two white metal proofs, obverse of a Franklin medal by Dupré. Bust of Franklin facing the left. Legend, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NATUS BOSTON XVII JAN. MDCCVI. Diameter, 2 centimetres. With these proofs is the steel die from which they were struck. One of these proofs is enclosed in a small black frame, and with it is a proof of the reverse of an oval medal, bearing the arms of the Franklins, having for a crest a temple, with a rod drawing lightning from a cloud; legend on the shield, *In simplici salus*, and another below, *Dieu et la Liberté*; a palm-branch on the left of the shield, an olive-branch on the right. Size: height, 3 centimetres; width, 2.3 centimetres.

The Franklin medals, with differing reverses. These are described in J. F. Loubat's "Medallic History of the United States," pp. 93 and 95, and figured in plates 15 and 16. These measure 4.5 centimetres in diameter.

Bronze medallion portrait in profile of Franklin, facing the right; height, 7.5 centimetres. This bust shows the shirt-frill and five buttons on the coat. It is fastened upon an oval piece of fine marble, enclosed in a gilt-bronze frame, 12.3 centimetres high, 10 centimetres wide. Above the bust is a gilt crown, with seven stars on the band, and sprigs, one each, of oak and olive. Below the bust is a gilt scroll, bearing the word "Franklin." This profile portrait resembles no one of the Franklin

¹ See Editorial, Vol. XVII, p. 24.

portraits in the collection belonging to the Public Library, but it has a marked resemblance to the medallion portrait in "bisque" described below.

Bisque medallion portrait of Franklin. The portrait faces the right; height, 5.3 centimetres; it shows the shirt-frill and four buttons on the coat. It has a close resemblance, although reduced in size, to the bronze medallion portrait described above. The medallion is round, with a diameter of 9 centimetres. It is gilded on the edge, and has two gilt bands on the raised border. On the back, apparently put on before baking, is a mark . . . [of which a cut is given in the Report].¹

The original design in pencil by Aug. Dupré, for what is generally known as the Franklin Medal. Obverse. Bust of Franklin facing the left. Legend, BENJ. FRANKLIN, MINIS. PLEN. DES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQUE. MDCLXXXIII. Reverse. Winged flying figure, with a rod surmounted by a Phrygian cap in his right hand, pointing with left to a temple in right background, on which a rod is drawing lightning from a cloud, his right foot spurning a broken crown and sceptre. Legend, *Je vole à l'immortalité*. The size of the design is 9 centimetres. Stamped in blue ink below, A. Dupré, fecit. Dupré's Franklin medal appears in two forms, in which the obverse is the same, but the reverse differs. These differences have been noted in describing the copies in this collection. The above design for the reverse was modified somewhat before the die was cut. On the medal the figure is represented as standing, instead of flying; for the legend, *Je vole*, etc., was substituted the Latin verse by Turgot, *Eripuit*, etc.

Proofs in white metal of the obverse and reverse of the medal given to Washington, in commemoration of the evacuation of Boston, the gold original of which by Du Vivier is in possession of the Public Library. The legend of the obverse proof differs from that on the gold medal in having U's instead of V's; for instance, DUCI for DVCI, etc. These proofs are enclosed in a black frame. Above them is a proof struck in thin white metal, bearing a head of Washington facing the left, with the legend, GEORGIUS WASHINGTON. Its diameter is 4 centimetres.

A copy in bronze of the medal by Dupré, struck in commemoration of General Morgan's victory at Cowpens. Described by Loubat, in his "Medallic History of the United States," page 40, and figured in page 8. With this are the raised steel dies for both the obverse and reverse. There is also in wax on a plate of slate an enlarged copy of the reverse, with a diameter of 12 centimetres.

The dies for the obverse and reverse of the Diplomatic medal, with the legend, *To Peace and Commerce*. This is described by Loubat on page 115, and figured in plate 19. The die for the obverse is damaged, the edge bearing the part "*To P*" of the legend being broken off. With these is the raised die with the figures of America and Mercury, for the obverse. There is also a round medallion in plaster with these same figures and in intaglio. Its diameter is 28 centimetres.

A copy in bronze of the medal voted to Gen. Nathaniel Greene for the victory of Eutaw Springs, described by Loubat on page 50, and figured in plate 11.

A bronze medal struck in commemoration of the surrender of the British armies at Saratoga and Yorktown, with legend, LIBERTAS AMERICANA. This medal is fully described by Loubat on page 86, and figured in plate 14. With this medal are copies of the obverse and reverse in plaster, the figures and legends gilded, enclosed in gilt-bronze frames.

¹ This mark, which seems not to have been recognized by the writer of these descriptions, is the well known mark of the Sevres porcelain. It is the royal cipher of two L's interlaced, (one retrograde,) below which is a letter which we take to be J and, if so, it shows the date of the portrait to be 1762, the year in which Franklin received the Degree of Doctor of Laws from the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh, and also that in which he returned to America, after having been abroad five years. The Sevres porcelain is dated by letters, A signifying 1753, (Vincennes,) B 1754, etc.; this was continued till the alphabet was exhausted, when the dates were indicated by doubling the letter, AA representing 1779. "These letters are not always placed within the cipher, but occasionally outside"

The date letters are sometimes capitals and sometimes small." *Chiffers, Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain*, p. 466. It is possible that what we have taken for a J may be an artist's mark, but the authorities, (Jacquemart, Catalogue Musée Ceramiques, Chiffers, Marryat, Bohn, Prime, and others consulted) give none resembling it; the nearest is of the following century, when a double G was used by Georget, a figure and portrait painter, but much too late to be the artist of this portrait. The most accessible work to those interested in looking further into this matter, is probably "Prime's Pottery and Porcelain of All Times and Nations," where (pp. 472 and 473) the Sevres marks are illustrated and explained. Ed.

A copy in bronze of the medal voted to Com. John Paul Jones. Described by Loubat on page 97, and figured in plate 17.

With this is a bronze medallion portrait of Com. Jones. The bust faces the right; height, 7.5 centimetres. The diameter of the medallion is 9 centimetres. On the back is scratched, "Dupré f." It need not be said that this collection, as such, as well as in many particular articles of it, is unique, and of great historical and artistic value. Also, what is scarcely of less interest in Boston, the original of the pencil sketch of Dupré's Franklin, and a bronze medallion portrait, apparently unknown to medalists. These, with the other medals, dies, essays, etc., above described, lay the foundation of a collection of American medals which cannot be equalled.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXIII, p. 87.]

27. As preceding, save that both circles are beaded, and the chair shows one of its front legs. The crucial ornaments are more elaborate. 29.

Issued by DeSaulniers of Montreal.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 277, No. 1690, fig.

28. This has been said to be like the preceding, save that the maple leaves were omitted. The cross and ornamental border are like those of No. 18, and it has in addition an inner circle. Brass.

Hart Cat. (Frossard 89th), 26-28 Dec., 1888, No. 1592.

Very recently issued, since the publication of the work of Le Roux.

29. *Obverse*. The two-towered church. Inscription: EGLISE DE S^{TE} ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Reverse. Within a floreated and scalloped circle, Ste. Anne standing, with the youthful Virgin in her arms. Inscription: BONNE S^{TE} ANNE — PRIEZ POUR NOUS. Edges beaded. 21. Struck at Paris.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers at Ste. Anne, as were also the four following.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 277, No. 1691, fig.

30. As above, save that the church is directly facing. Oval. 13 x 18.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 277, No. 1692, fig.

31. As preceding, but smaller. The right tower is the larger and taller, although not so shown in Le Roux's figure. Oval. 10 x 13.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 278, No. 1693, fig.

This is in my collection through the kindness of Mr. McLachlan.

32. *Obverse*. Ste. Anne and her child as in the reverse of last, but only half length. Inscription the same.

Reverse. SOUVENIR | DE | S^{TE} ANNE | DE | BEAUPRE Oval. 18 x 20.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 278, No. 1694, fig.

33. As preceding, but smaller. Oval. 12 x 16.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 278, No. 1695, fig.

34. *Obverse*. Ste. Anne upon a chair, to right, with the youthful Virgin, erect, before her. Beneath, a cherub. Inscription: S^{TE} ANNE ET MARIE | S^{TE} ANNE DE BEAUPRE. McLachlan has s^e.

Reverse. Two flaming hearts, encircled by thorns, the one to the right pierced by a sword. Above, a crown. Inscription: COEURS DE JESUS ET DE MARIE. Oval. 12 x 15. Struck at Paris for Desmerais.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1881, p. 10, CCXII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 54; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 273, No. 1678, fig.

35. As preceding, but smaller. Oval. 10 x 12. Struck at Paris for Desmerais.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1881, p. 11, CCXIII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 54; Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 273, No. 1679.

The following ten additional medals of Ste. Anne de Beauré were unknown to Le Roux, and they are as yet unpublished. I owe the opportunity of thus presenting them, to the great courtesy of Mr. McLachlan, who has permitted me thus to anticipate the appearance of "Part II" of his general work, which will contain the description of somewhat near one hundred Canadian coins and medals that are as yet wholly unknown to numismatists.

36. *Obverse.* As No. 19. Exergue: the monogram of Maria.

Reverse. Same as in No. 19. Oval. Brass, silvered 19 x 25.

37. *Obverse.* As above, without the monogram in exergue.

Reverse. As above, but with the monogram, instead of ornament in exergue. Brass. Oval. 19 x 25.

Issued by Cadieux and Derome.

38. *Obverse.* As No. 24, but the letters are slightly smaller and the crosses in the field are in different relative positions with regard to the church.

Reverse. Same as No. 24. Nickel. 19.

The only known specimen of this variety is in the collection of Mr. McLachlan, who found it on a sample card of religious medals at DeSaulniers Freres'.

39. *Obverse.* Same as No. 33.

Reverse. As No. 33, but the globe on which Ste. Anne stands is without the letters SR and the fleur-de-lis at the top is not so much covered by the head. Brass. 21.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

40. *Obverse.* As. No. 30. SOUVENIR DE N(otre) D(ame) DE BEAUPRE.

Reverse. As that of No. 39. Brass. 21.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

41. *Obverse.* Same as No. 30.

Reverse. As No. 30. ARCHCONFRIERIE DE S^{TE} ANNE DE BEAUPRE. The field within the letters filled with small ornaments. Brass. 21.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

Hart Cat. (Frossard 89th), 26-28 Dec., 1888, No. 1610.

42. *Obverse.* As No. 31, but the cross on the spire of the church extends to the top of E in ANNE.

Reverse. Same as No. 30. Oval. Brass. 13 x 18.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

43. Similar to No. 32, but smaller. Oval. Silver. 7 x 8.

Issued in the United States.

44. Similar to No. 34, but smaller. Oval. Brass. 10 x 13.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

45. *Obverse.* The two-towered church. The field dotted with stars. EGLISE DE S^{TE} ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Reverse. Ste. Anne standing, with the youthful Virgin in her arms. The field dotted with ornaments. Inscription: BONNE S^{TE} ANNE PRIEZ POUR NOUS. Oval. 16 x 20.

Issued by the Redemptorist Fathers.

The Ste. Anne de Beauré medals¹ seem to exist in white metal, copper, brass, gilt, tin, and some of them in silver. Their variety is partly due to the rapid wearing out of the dies, owing to the immense number of invalids who yearly make the pilgrimage to Beauré. Several of these dies were disposed of at the Woodward Forty-ninth Sale, July 11-12, 1882, Nos. 794 and 798.

There are three others described by Le Roux as from the same source, Beauré, which Mr. McLachlan writes me should not be classed as Canadian, since they were struck from "stock dies," available for any parish of Saint Anna, wherever existing in the world. The criticism is a just one, and while mentioning the medals because given by Le Roux, it will be seen that I do not admit them numerically to the list.

¹ As this paper goes to press, I learn from Mr. McLachlan that an additional Beauré medal has just been issued, the details of which are however as yet unknown to him.

The case is the same with still other medals of St. Anna, of which several, with the same devices, and in different languages, are in my own collection.

Obverse. As reverse of No. 23. The youthful Virgin stands at left of St. Anna, seated.

Reverse. As that of No. 38. Oval. 19 x 25.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 273, No. 1680, fig.

Obverse. Within circle, open above, St. Anna seated in high-backed chair. The youthful Virgin at her right reads to her from a book. Above, a gothic arch. In remainder of field, small crosses. Inscription: S. ANNA MATER MARIAE VIRGINIS GENITRICIS DEL. O(RA). P(RO). N(OBIS).

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, a child, with guardian angel. Small crosses as on obverse. Margin elaborately ornamented. 21.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 274, No. 1681, fig.

Obverse. Ste. Anne seated, reads to the youthful Virgin, at left. Above, an irradiated monogram, between palm branches. Inscription: S^{TE} ANNE - ET MARIE | PRIEZ - POUR NOUS Exergue: S^{TE} (Souvenir) DE PELERINAGE

Reverse. A saint, erect. Inscription: SAINT JOACHIN - PRIEZ POUR NOUS Margin scalloped. 21.

Issued by Desmerais.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, p. 274, No. 1682, fig.

The French shrine of Lourdes has its direct representatives upon this side of the Atlantic. Not only in the United States but in Canada are there communities issuing a medal commemorative of the miraculous apparition of the Blessed Virgin, and of the cures effected upon those who, using the water of the spring, invoke her intercessory aid.

46. Notre Dame De Lourdes (Montreal).

Hart Cat. (Frossard 89th Sale), 26-28 Dec., 1888, No. 1611.

Whether or no there exists besides the above medico-ecclesiastical medals another one, struck during or in memory of cholera, and bearing an inscription to this effect, is a point upon which I am still in doubt.

At the sale of the Burleigh Collection, 15-16 Jan., 1885, there was catalogued in a lot (No. 554) with several Nova Scotia coins, a "cholera token." This escaped my notice at the time, or I should have obtained it. Subsequently I endeavored to trace its purchaser, but without avail. Upon writing to the cataloguer, Mr. H. P. Smith, he has assured me, under date of 22 Feb., 1886, that he could not have been mistaken, and that it was an "issue of some Catholic church in Nova Scotia, brass, oval, with loop, — the Virgin and infant Jesus. In exergue, 'Cholera Token.'" Were it not for the alleged inscription in the exergue, about which Mr. Smith seems positive, I should have supposed that he must have been mistaken, and that the medal was one of the two "Marie-pieces" to which I shall shortly call attention.

If the medal does exist as above described, it has not yet been put upon recognized numismatic record, and must be very rare. Upon mentioning my doubts to Mr. McLachlan, he has written me as follows: "I remember hearing something about a Nova Scotia cholera token, but did not see that particular catalogue. It is probably like some other Canadian rarities that I have attempted to trace. Most of them proved to be errors, accidental or intentional, of the cataloguers. I long since banished the thought of this piece from my mind as a myth."

Subsequently to the occurrence mentioned above, confusion was rendered worse confounded by the following medal being offered, with the statement that it was struck for the parish of St. Roch, Quebec, when the cholera was introduced into this country through that city, in 1832, and that it was very rare, if not indeed unique.

Obverse. The saint kneeling, with a dog by his side. Inscription: ST ROCH | PRIEZ POUR NOUS.

Reverse. *ST ROCH | PRESERVEZ | NOUS | DU CHOLERA. Brass. Oval. 15.

Hart Cat. (Frossard 89th Sale), 26-28 Dec., 1888, No. 1567.

The piece, however is not Canadian, and it was struck not for Quebec especially, but for Paris, and though it may be comparatively rare, it is very far from being

unique. It is one of two of St. Roch that have been described by Pfeiffer and Ruland.¹

There does, however, appear to exist a Canadian "cholera medal," the true character of which seems not to have been appreciated by either McLachlan or Le Roux, and which escaped my own notice until preparing the present paper for the press. In my enumeration of the medals illustrative of Sanitation, under the head of Cholera,² I have stated that certain of the "Marie-pieces," collectively generally known as "the miraculous medal," were struck during the excitement of the two years preceding the appearance of the cholera of 1832, and while it had already reached the eastern borders of Europe. Their inscriptions are in various languages, but all to the same effect, and they were employed for the purpose of sustaining the courage and faith of their wearers, and for securing the prayers of the devout for intercessory aid towards warding off the approaching epidemic. Pfeiffer and Ruland, the greatest living authorities regarding the numismatics of pestilence, have no hesitation in including this series among medical medals, and they describe quite a number of them.³

There seem to be two varieties of the Canadian piece referred to. McLachlan's positive statement about the source of the medals would seem to put their authenticity as Canadian cholera pieces beyond question. They were unknown to Pfeiffer and Ruland. Though one of them is dated 1830, and it was not until 1832 that the cholera reached America through Quebec, the case is the same as with the similarly dated pieces of Paris, which are now unquestioned, although the pestilence did not reach that city until the same year.

47. *Obverse.* The Blessed Virgin standing upon the globe, her head irradiated. Inscription: O MARIE CONÇUE SANS PÉCHÉ PRIEZ POUR NOUS | QUI AVONS RECOURS A VOUS Exergue: 1830.

Reverse. M surmounted by a cross (the monogram of Maria). Beneath, a heart pierced by a sword. Around, twelve stars. Exergue: GROTHE Oval. 20 x 25.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, July, 1881, p. 9, CCII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 51; H. R. Storer, *The Sanitarian*, April, 1889, p. 335.

McLachlan states that "Grothe, whose name appears on this medal, had at that time an extensive silversmith's establishment (in Montreal). The dies are said to have been engraved by Beaume. We may therefore class it as the earliest medal of purely Canadian workmanship."

It will be noticed that McLachlan speaks of "a heart" upon the reverse. Generally both of the sacred hearts, of Jesus and Mary, are represented, beneath the monogram. I have many instances of this in my collection.

48. *Obverse.* The Blessed Virgin, erect, with halo, her hands irradiated. Inscription: MARIE CONÇUE SANS — PÉCHÉ PRIEZ POUR NOUS

Reverse. The monogram as in preceding, above the two sacred hearts. Around, twelve stars. Exergue: GROTHE. Oval. 10 x 12.

Le Roux, *loc. cit.*, No. 634, fig.; H. R. Storer, *loc. cit.*, p. 335.

It will be perceived that in addition to the two hearts, Le Roux's specimen has no date, and the usual description is curtailed by one-half. Its size is very much smaller than that described by McLachlan.

Mr. McLachlan writes me that he is quite certain that this last, the smaller of the Grothe medals, does not exist. I insert it therefore wholly upon the authority of Dr. Le Roux, who, it would seem, could hardly have ventured to describe and figure it, unless prepared to give good reason.

F. *The Private Tokens of Physicians, Pharmacists, Dentists and Empirics.*

First among these are to be described the three pieces of Dr. Le Roux of Montreal, to which allusion has already been made.

49. *Obverse.* Within branches of laurel and palm, united by ribbon, an armorial shield, surmounted by a beaver to left. Upon upper right quarter of shield, the

¹ Pestilentia in nummis, 1882, p. 159, Nos. 453-4; Die deutschen Pestmünzen, *Deutsches Archiv für Geschichte der Medicin*, 1882, p. 492, Nos. 8-9.

² *The Sanitarian*, April, 1889, pp. 339, 343.

³ *Loc. cit.*, pp. 491-2.

Geneva cross; upon upper left, three bees; upon lower right, an ancient lamp; upon lower left, the caduceus of Mercury. Legend: LABOR IMPROBVS OMNIA VINCIT.

Dr. Le Roux thus explains the above emblems: "The gold cross is the emblem of my creed, — on gules, because red is the noblest color. The three bees on azure mean obstinate work. The antiquarian lamp is the collectors' sign, and Mercury's rod and the wreath on gules are a copy of the decoration I was awarded by Laval University."

Reverse. ACHETEZ LE CANADIAN COPPER COIN CATALOGUE \$0.50 | L'ATLAS NUMISMATIQUE | DU CANADA | \$1.50 ET \$2.00 — | ET LE VADE MECUM | DU | COLLECTEUR | \$1.00. | PAR | JO^s LE ROUX M.D. | MONTREAL | CANADA. Copper, brass. 16. The dies were cut by G. W. Dawson of Montreal.

In his description Le Roux introduces commas that do not appear in his figure, and in the French version states the size as 10.

McLachlan, *New Canadian Coins. Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, April, 1886, p. 69, No. 1, fig.; Le Roux, *Le Collectionneur*, Montreal, I, No. 2, June, 1886, p. 23, fig.; *Ibid.*, *Le Medaillier*, etc., p. 184, No. 975, fig.

One hundred and forty-two were struck in copper, and thirty in brass, when the reverse die was accidentally destroyed, on Jan. 7, 1886.

50. *Obverse.* The same.

Reverse. BUY THE CANADIAN COPPER COIN CATALOGUE \$0.50. | NUMISMATIC ATLAS | FOR CANADA | \$1.50 AND \$2.00 | AND COLLECTOR'S | VADE MECUM \$1.00 | BY | JO^s LE ROUX M.D. | MONTREAL. | CANADA. Copper, brass. 16. By G. W. Dawson.

In Le Roux's description commas are given as in the last.

McLachlan, *loc. cit.*, p. 69, No. 3, fig.; Le Roux, *Le Collectionneur*, p. 24, fig.; *Ibid.*, *Le Medaillier*, etc., p. 185, No. 976, fig.

Fifty-six were struck in copper and twenty in brass, when the reverse die was accidentally destroyed on Jan. 23, 1886.

51. *Obverse.* The same as reverse of No. 49.

Reverse. The same as reverse of No. 50. Copper, brass, lead. 16. By G. W. Dawson.

In Le Roux's description commas are inserted, as above.

McLachlan, *loc. cit.*, p. 69, No. 1, fig.; Le Roux, *Le Collectionneur*, p. 23, fig.; *Ibid.*, *Le Medaillier*, etc., p. 184, No. 974, fig.

One hundred and fifty-eight were struck in copper, sixty-two in brass and thirty in lead on Dec. 12, 1885. Shortly after, both dies were destroyed.

It will be perceived that Dr. Le Roux, to the tastes of the collector and antiquarian, has added a knowledge of the art of making his publications known, to the end doubtless of disposing of his duplicate specimens without loss and most probably to advantage also.

Lesslie and Sons, Druggists, of Toronto.

"The firm (though dealing also in books) was for many years in the drug business." ² Nothing upon their tokens declares this fact, but it perhaps warrants me in including them with those of pharmacists. The motto, "Prudence and Probity," was an excellent one.

52. *Obverse.* Justice, erect and to left, with sword in right hand, and scales in the other. Inscription: LESSLIE & SONS | YORK KINGSTON & DUNDAS.

Reverse. A plough to left, the handles connected by a single bar; the lower one opposite the last A in CANADA. Below, HALF PENNY; above, TOKEN. Legend: PROSPERITY TO CANADA | LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR. (The resemblance in this legend of the words Canada and Candeur, in pronunciation, will be noted.) Copper. 17. 27 mm.

Weyl, *Fonrobert Cat.* (Nord-Amerika), No. 141; Sandham, *loc. cit.*, p. 23, No. 18; McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 34, CCXXI; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56.

¹ McLachlan (*Canadian Numismatics*, p. 146, No. CLXXX), states that a serpent-entwined rod, which presumably would be that of Aesculapius (the "schlangenstein" of the Germans), is represented in the lower right quarter of the coat of arms of Laval University. I am, however, informed by Dr. Arthur Vallée of Mont-

real, Secretary of the Medical Department of Laval, that it is his impression that this is not the case, although the serpent-rod in question constitutes the seal of the Medical Faculty of the University.

² McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35.

McLachlan states that this variety, and by implication the four following, must have been struck previous to 1834, for in that year Toronto resumed its early name, for which York had for some time been substituted. Weyl recognizes one variety only of this token.

53. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Also, save that the lower end of the plough is below the last A in CANADA. Both edges beaded. Copper. 27 mm.

Neumann speaks of a subvariety of this, his No. 21,972, with obverse beaded and reverse lined. Le Roux, in his description, has a dot after TOKEN.

Neumann, No. 21,972; McLachlan, *Amer. Journal of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56; Le Roux, *Le Medaillier*, etc., p. 123, No. 699, fig.

This is in my collection.

54. *Obverse.* Similar to those preceding, save that there is a comma after YORK.

Reverse. As the preceding, excepting that there are two bars connecting the handles of the plough. In this variety, the clevis points below the first P in PROSPERITY. Copper. 17. 27 mm.

Weyl describes this as having the rim milled and with the edge of reverse lined, whence he considers it the same as Neumann's No. 21,972, already referred to, though this author does not mention the distinctive comma after YORK.

Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 142; McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXIII; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56.

55. *Obverse.* As last.

Reverse. Also, but with clevis above the first P in PROSPERITY. The grass behind the plough long and distinct. Copper. 17. 27 mm.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXIV; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56.

56. *Obverse.* As the two last.

Reverse. As the very last, but grass behind the plough shorter and less distinct. Copper. 17. 27 mm. Extremely rare.

McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXV; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 56.

Le Roux gives still another variety, the handles connected by a single bar, while the lower one is above the last A in CANADA (*Numismatic Atlas for Canada*, No. 78, fig. 7). I do not however venture to number it, for Mr. McLachlan writes me emphatically that he is certain "it does not exist." I have already referred to the apparent carelessness of the engraver who made Le Roux's figures, and to the errors to which this must almost inevitably give occasion.

57. *Obverse.* Device as on the halfpenny tokens, save that the figure of Justice is more distinctly facing, her eyes are bandaged, and the scales are held much lower. Inscription: LESSLIE & SONS TORONTO & DUNDASS (*sic*). Exergue: . 1822.

Reverse. A two-barred plough to left. Below it, 2nd CURRENCY Above, TOKEN Inscription: PROSPERITY TO CANADA. | LA PRUDENCE ET LA CANDEUR Edges beaded. Copper. 26. 40 mm.

In Le Roux's figure the dots in exergue of obverse are omitted.

Sandham, *loc. cit.*, p. 23, No. 17; Neumann, No. 21,974; Weyl, *loc. cit.*, No. 143; *Numismatische Zeitung*, 1846, p. 61, No. 58; McLachlan, *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Oct., 1881, p. 35, CCXXVI; *Ibid.*, Montreal, 1886, p. 57; Le Roux, *Numismatic Atlas for Canada*, p. 7, No. 77, fig.; *Ibid.*, *Le Medaillier*, etc., p. 123, No. 698, fig.; Woodward, sixty-seventh (Levick) sale, May, 1884, fig.

McLachlan points out that though the date upon the obverse is that of the year in which the firm of Lesslie & Sons was established, this piece could not have been struck before 1834, since it was then that the name of Toronto, also upon the obverse, was first reapplied to the town. All of the Lesslie tokens were probably struck in Birmingham, but the error upon this in the spelling of DUNDAS would prove that it was by a different die cutter from the others.

This is in my collection. It is one of the Canadian very great rarities, and always commands a high price. From five to seven dollars is the usual cost, and at the Levick sale it brought fourteen. Its scarcity is accounted for by the member of the firm still living near Toronto, in a twofold way. It was the only coin of its denomination issued in Canada, and was always looked upon with great disfavor for circulating purposes. In consequence, a portion of the issue was destroyed as old copper, and a great many more were employed by millers of the time as "washers," the metal being comparatively soft, and answering better for the purpose than anything else at hand.

The Lesslie halfpenny issues were perhaps the very earliest of American druggists' tokens. The halfpenny varieties were struck previously to 1834, and though the rare Haviland, Stevenson & Co's token of Charleston, S. C., which is in my collection, bears both upon the obverse and reverse "ESTABLISHED 1825," there is no reason to suppose it was struck until long after that date. The very rare token of Benj. F. Fotherall of Vicksburg, with H., S., & Co.'s reverse, also in my collection, was doubtless even later still. There are two specimens known of a token of H. Cook of Boston, with the same reverse. They are said to have been struck without the order or knowledge of Mr. Cook, and are perhaps the rarest of Boston tokens. There is also a very scarce mule of a medal of President Lincoln, "The Rail Splitter of the West," with the same reverse. This of course is of recent date. R. L. Baker's silver soda token, of Charleston, S. C., which I own, was issued in 1837. Weyl, in the Fonrobert Catalogue (No. 141), states that the Lesslie tokens were struck "about 1815," but he was evidently in error.

[To be continued.]

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIII. p. 92.]

DCCLXXXI. Obverse, On the field the inscription in three lines, COMMUNE DE PARIS surrounded by a circular border. Legend, outside the border, LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE OU LA MORT [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or death] and below, completing the circle, FEDERES DE 1871. [Confederated 1871.] A circle surrounds the legend, outside of which is a circular border of conventional leaves. Reverse, An ornamental border enclosing the inscription in eight lines, LE G. O. LE R. | E. LE R. M. | SONT REPRESENTES PAR PLUS DE 100,000 F. M. | APRES UNE DEMONSTRATION GRANDIOSE | ILS VONT PLANTER LEUR BANNIERE | SUR LES REMPARTS [The Grand Orient, The Scottish Rite, and the Modern Rite, represented by more than a hundred thousand Free Masons, after an immense demonstration, plant their banner upon the ramparts.] The first and last words in the third line are in smaller capitals than the others. Over the inscription are two compasses crossed, and beneath it the level. Legend, outside the inscription, GR^{nde} MANIFESTATION DE LA FRANC-MACONNERIE above, and (separated from the foregoing by clasped hands,) LE 30 AVRIL 1871 below, completing the legend. [Grand manifestation of Freemasonry, April 30, 1871]: a circle surrounds this legend, outside of which is another legend: LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE The first word is preceded by clasped hands, and followed by a small Liberty cap; the last word is preceded by a star of five points and followed by a level. At the bottom, completing the circle, REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE Type metal¹ or lead, and cast; gilt. Size 36.

¹ This is another of the Masonic Medals struck by the Order at the time of the reign of the Commune, and alludes to the same demonstration as that commemorated by CCXLVIII. Just what was gained by these

peculiar demonstrations I have not been able to discover. The "three rites" mentioned on the medal just referred to are explained by this. The proper accents appear on the medal.

DCCLXXXII. Obverse, Bust of Liberty with legend, from obverse die of CL. Reverse, Below two crossed compasses, an inscription in seven lines, LA DEMOCRATIE UNIVERSELLE | LES MAÇONS.¹ | DE TOUS LES RITES | SONT DANS LE DEUIL PLUS GRAND | DE VOIR LES CRIMES | D'UNE GUERRE AUSSI CRUELLE | QU' INJUSTE. [The universal democracy, Masons of all rites, behold with the greatest grief the crimes of a war as cruel as it is unjust.] At the bottom is a small level. Ornamental border. Tin; gilt. Size 32. Struck in 1871 by the Masons of Paris during the war with Germany.

DCCLXXXIII. Obverse, Similar to obverse of DCXXIII. A bee, its head towards the top of the planchet. Legend, □ BONAPARTE above, and . FONDEE EN 5852 . below. [The Lodge Bonaparte, founded, etc.] Reverse, Similar to reverse of DCXXIII. The square and compasses entwined by a wreath of acacia or laurel, crossed at the bottom, and enclosing the letter G. Legend, JETON DE PRESENCE and three five-pointed stars at the bottom, the centre one being the larger.¹ Bronze. Octagonal. Size 18.

DCCLXXXIV. Obverse, As obverse of CCXXVII, but the rosettes have five leaves. Reverse, As the same medal, but the date is 1860. Gilt. Decagonal. Size, between opposite sides, 15.²

DCCLXXXV. Obverse, A bee-hive on a low platform, shrubs on either side and eight bees flying above; over its top are two right hands joined, and at the top a triangle on which is the word UNION; rays from the triangle falling behind the devices nearly cover the field. Legend, L.: LA RUCHE LIBRE OR.: DE PARIS [Lodge of the Free Hive, Orient of Paris.] Reverse, An open wreath of two branches of acacia, which are crossed at the bottom, where they are surmounted by the square and compasses. Legend, LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE [Liberty, Equality, etc.] The field is blank for engraving the member's name. It is usually found with loop and ring for suspension. Copper-gilt, and probably other metals. Size as engraved, 20 nearly.³

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

A COIN PEDIGREE.

In the recent sale of the Egmont Bieber collection, in London, the auctioneers, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, give the following remarkable pedigree of the famous Petition Crown by Simon. This beautiful specimen of the rare masterpiece of the greatest of English artists is in the finest possible condition, and has the reputation of being the finest of the few examples known. In the description of this piece in the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, it is said to have been presented by Charles II to Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and afterwards given by his son to the Earl of Oxford; at his sale in 1742 it was bought for £20 by Martin Folkes, at whose sale in 1756 it was purchased at the low price of £12 by Thomas Hollis. It was then bought privately of Dr. Disney, the executor of Hollis, for £105, by Barré Roberts, whose collection was purchased by the British Museum; it was included in the sale of Museum duplicates in 1811, and bought for £102 by Marmaduke Trattle, at whose sale in 1832 it was purchased for £225 by Colonel Durrant; at the sale of his collection in 1847, Mr. C. S. Bale became the purchaser at £155. Next it was offered for competition at the sale of Mr. Bale's collection in 1881, when Mr. Egmont Bieber obtained it at £215. It is contained in a case undoubtedly of the period, which has belonged to every owner in succession. Rarely is the pedigree of a coin so distinctly traced.

1 The devices of both obverse and reverse of this jeton are the same as on DCXXIII, but it was evidently struck from different dies, the planchet is octagonal not round, and of larger size. It is doubtless the piece alluded to in Note 451. The Lodge mark encloses three dots.

2 This is simply a later issue of the Lodge Admira-

teurs de L'Univers, three of whose medals have previously been described.

3 This is a member's badge of the Lodge named, located at Paris, which received a Warrant from the Grand Orient, Jan. 18, 1875. My description is from a cut in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, for 1884. The proper accents on the letters appear on the medal.

COIN SALES.

CHAPMANS' SALES.

THE Messrs. Chapman, 1348 Pine Street, Philadelphia, held a sale of Ancient and Modern Medals and Coins at the Rooms of Davis & Harvey, 1212 Chesnut St., Phila., May 27-29, 1889. We give the prices of the more interesting and valuable pieces. Daric, Persian, gold, fine, rare, \$13; Cyzicus, electrum, Greek, v. f., 7.50; Thurium, silver, v. f., 8.75; Agrigentum, Tetradrachm, v. f., 9; Syracuse, do., v. f., 9; Carthage, Stater, electrum, v. f., 13; Alexander the Great, Stater, gold, f., 15; another, f., 14; do., 9.50; Alexander IV, Tetradrachm, f., 10.50; Perseus, do., f., 19; Ptolemaios II, gold, v. f., 52; do., gold, 30; Arsinoë II, gold, f., 60; Ptolemaios III, gold, v. f., 80; Shekel, Simon Maccabeus, 15; Half Shekel, f., 8.50; Alexander I, Tetradrachm, v. f., 16. Roman Gold and Silver Coins.—M. Antonius, Tetradrachm, 5.25; do., 5.50; do., 3.50; Octavius, 4.25; Tiberius, gold, 12; Claudius and Agrippina, Jr., gold, 18.50; Nero, gold, 16; Antoninus Pius, gold, 14.50; Faustina, Jr., gold, 26. English Coins: Edward I, f., 7.25; Edward III, Noble, gold, 13.50; do., Half Noble, 12; Richard II, Noble, gold, 8; Henry V, gold, 9; Edward IV, Rose Noble, 10; Henry VI, do., 14.50; Henry VII, Angel, 8; Henry VIII, Half Sovereign, 8; Edward VI, Crown, v. g., 9; Elizabeth, Crown, ex. f., 32; James I, Sovereign, 14; do., XX Shillings, 8; Charles I, Crown, v. g., 7.50; do., Half do., 7; do., Shilling, 1648, 15.75; Commonwealth Crown, v. f., 15; do., 12.50; do., Sixpence, v. f., 16.50; Cromwell, Crown, proof, 37; Half do., 21; do., do., 10.25; Shilling, do., v. f., 8.50; Charles II, Double Guinea, v. f., 16.75; do., Shilling, 4; do., Pattern Farthing, 1665, 2.12; James II, Crown, 3.75; William and Mary, do., 7; Anne, Farthing, 1714, 10.25; George III, *Spade* Guinea, 13; do., 6.62; do., Half do., 5.25. American Coins: Oak tree Shilling, f., 6.50; do., III Pence, 8.25; do., Shilling, 5; do., 5.25; Lord Baltimore Sixpence, f., 9.50.

THE Messrs. Chapman held a sale at the Auction Rooms of Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, June 17 and 18, 1889. The following comprise the most desirable specimens of the American Coins. N. E. Shilling (1652), v. f., \$40; Oak tree Sixpence, f., 23; do., III Pence, 5; Pine tree Shilling, v. f., 8.50; Lord Baltimore Shilling, f., 40; do., Sixpence, f., 20; Higley Threepence, Conn., deer standing, etc., rev., broad axe, v. g., 32; Vermont Cent, range of mountains, etc., 1785, f., 20; New Jersey Cent, 1786, f., 11; Dollar of 1794, good impression, from the Britton Sale, 100; Half do., fine, 15; 1815, do., 8; Quarter do., f., 17; Dimes, 1796, v. f., 6; do., 2.60; do., 1802, 21; Half Disme, 1792, 6; 1794, Dimes, 8.12; 1801, f., 4.50; 1846, f., 5.50; do., 2; 1860, uncir., with stars, 5; 1793, Chain Cent, *unique*, 130; do., f., 52.70; do., wreath, v. f., 20; 1794, do., fine, 14; do., do., 14; 1795, thin planchet, uncir., 41; 1796, Liberty cap, do., 30; do., bust, uncir., 17; 1797, uncir., 15; 1801, uncir., 35; 1804, broken die, ex. f., 12.50; 1805, ex. f., 16; 1808, 13 stars, ex. f., 9.50; 1810, ex. f., 28; 1811, uncir., 20; 1812, 1814, v. f., 5.50 each; 1817, 13 stars, v. f., 10; 1821, v. f., 10; 1822, do., 7.75; 1829, p., 20; 1844, p., 17. Half Cents, 1836, p., 18.25; 1842, Mickley's, 55; 1844, 17; 1846, 16; 1847, 41.50; 1848, 23; '52, 13.50. 1831, Proof Set, 6 pieces. 57. For other interesting items see Priced Catalogue.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

MR. FROSSARD is to sell on the 2d July the remainder of the Hart Collection, which contains many valuable gold and silver coins of Ancient Greece and Rome, rare patterns, Colonials, and Canada pieces. The Catalogue, 38 pages, numbers between five and six hundred lots, and is prepared with Mr. Frossard's well known skill and taste.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MINOR COINS IN CABINETS.

THE following item is clipped from one of our daily newspapers. We do not know on what calculation it is based, but it strikes us as a very extravagant estimate. The number of collectors of cents is large no doubt, but we cannot believe that 450 millions of these pieces have been withdrawn from circulation for any such purpose.

It is estimated by a mint official that there are still in existence somewhere in the country tied up in old stockings or in the hands of curiosity collectors, over 100,000,000 of the old-fashioned copper cents, about 120,000,000 of copper-nickel cents, nearly 5,000,000 of the present issue of brown pennies, 25,000,000 of nickel three-cent pieces, and about 200,000,000 of the nickel five-cent pieces. The total value of these outstanding various coins is put in round numbers at \$62,950,000.

FRENCH CENTENARY MEDAL.

A REVOLUTIONARY Centenary Medal has been struck in Paris to commemorate the recent fêtes. It will be bestowed upon the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, the Ministers and other prominent officials. President Carnot's portrait occupies the obverse of the medal, the reverse being filled by the date of the ceremonies and the names of the Presidents and Ministers.

REPLY. — FRENCH MINT-MARKS.

IN Eckfeldt's & Dubois's Manual of Gold and Silver of All Nations, page 55, "Previous to the year 1772 there were no less than thirty-one mints in the French kingdom. At that date the number was reduced to eighteen. Twelve of these have been discontinued, so at present there only remain the mints of Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Rouen, and Strasburg. The coinage of each mint may be known by its mark or letter, — that of Paris, A; Bordeaux, K; Lille, W; Lyons, D; Rouen, B; Strasburg, B.B. The marks of some of the former mints are as follows — Rochelle, H; Bayonne, L; Toulouse, M; Perpignan, Q; Nantes, T; Marseilles, an M interlaced with A. Also C, Caen; I, Limoges; N, Montpellier; S, Rheims; U, Pau; V, Tours; X, Villefranche; Y, Bourges; Z, Grenoble. Each coin has also another small mark or figure, such as a lion, anchor, caduceus, etc., to indicate under whose directorship it was issued." It would be interesting to follow the history of the French coinage in later times.

R. S.

A WASHINGTON MASONIC.

THE *Massachusetts Mercury* of Boston, February 11, 1800, has the following: — A National and Masonic Medal, on one side of which is a bust of WASHINGTON, pronounced by judges an excellent likeness; and on the reverse an Urn, on the Pedestal of which is this motto, "*Victor sine Clade*"; with Emblems masonic, national and fanciful, has been received from *Newburyport*, and is for Sale, by E. MOULTON, No. 11, and D. TYLER, No. 15, *Cornhill*; T. PONS, opposite Faust's Statue, *Newbury-Street*; S. SUMNER, No. 1, S. TURELL, and at the Bunch of Grapes, *State-Street*; R. EVANS, *Hanover-Street*; and P. REVERE, jun. *Fore-street*.

This is No. LIV in Appleton's List of Washington Medals. (See the *Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 77.) It has not been considered heretofore as being Masonic, but from this contemporary notice, which is of the nature of an advertisement, it would seem that it was so intended by its maker, and as it was "received from Newburyport," it was doubtless the work of Jacob Perkins.

A ZAPOTEC CODEX.

It is stated that Mr. Doremberg, a German in Puebla, Mexico, has acquired a Zapotec codex, very ancient. The hieroglyphs are painted on the skin of some wild animal, and beneath each hieroglyph is written in Roman characters its meaning in the Zapotec language. The writing must have been the work of some priest about the year 1550. The hieratic characters are much older. The subject matter of the painting seems to be the many migrations of the ancient race of Zapotec Indians.

OBITUARY.

MONS. RENIER HUBERT GHISLAIN CHALON.

MONS. RENIER CHALON, one of the most distinguished European Numismatists, died in Ixelles, Belgium, on the 23d of February last. Mons. Chalon was born at Mons, December 14, 1802. He had long passed the allotted period of life, but his industry and devotion to his favorite science had not failed with his advancing years. From 1845 to 1885 he was the President of the *Société Royale de Numismatique de Belge*, and when infirmity compelled him to lay aside the active duties of that station, he was chosen Honorary President for life, his associates thus testifying their deep appreciation of the value of his long continued services. In one of the addresses delivered at his obsequies, he is styled "the eminent personification of Belgian Numismatics." He was the author of many works on the science to which he gave so much attention, among which perhaps the best known are his "*Researches on the Moneys of the Counts of Hainaut*," and a similar volume on those of the Counts of Namur. For the latter he received the compliment of a request from the Royal Academy of Belgium to be allowed to publish it under their auspices, and for the other he received honorable mention from the French Institute, in 1851. King Leopold, as a token of his appreciation of the labors of Mons. Chalon, made him a Commander of the Order of

Leopold, bestowing upon him the Civic Cross of the First Class; he also received similar honors from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Portugal. He was also a member, either active or honorary, of several scientific, numismatic and other similar societies. His funeral was attended from the Church of St. Boniface, Ixelles, when addresses eulogistic of his life were delivered by the representatives of the various learned Societies in Belgium of which he was a member. The readers of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique* in America will miss his lively and pleasant contributions to its pages, and the science of Numismatics has lost by his death one of its most devoted and brilliant devotees.

W. T. R. M.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

CLIFF DWELLERS IN MEXICO.

LIEUT. SCHWATKA, whose letter, printed in the last *Journal*, described some ruined abodes of the "cliff-dwellers," has made a most interesting discovery of living representatives of that strange and almost unknown people, who it would seem are descendants of those who once inhabited the long-deserted "dwellings in the rocks" of the mountain passes in our Western States, of which occasional accounts have reached us. We now make some condensed extracts from a later letter, recently printed in the *Boston Transcript*, which describes his discovery. A brief telegram has since appeared in the papers, from some reporter who had "interviewed" the party, which speaks of their rude ladders by which they climb the mountain sides to their almost inaccessible abodes, and of their weapons and tools of stone. From this it appears that the "Stone age" may still be studied from living representatives in our own land. We cordially sympathize with the suggestion which closes his letter, and trust the Smithsonian Institute may take early measures to carry it into effect.—*Eds.*

The Tarahumari Indians of western and southwestern Chihuahua are a tribe occasionally mentioned in works on Mexico, and especially the northern part, but I can find no detailed account of them or of their most curious habitations and customs. They are a very numerous people; I have found very intelligent and well-informed people who place their strength as high as 35,000. I had thought that about 12,000 to 15,000 would be ample to cover their population, but am now inclined to increase that number; probably 20,000 would be a better estimate. The isolation of the Indians, and the little interest taken in them here, especially of a character which would make their habitations and customs known to the world, has thrown a veil over them so that tribes of no greater strength in the interior of Africa are better known to us than these Tarahumaris of the Sierra Madre of Mexico. They are seldom in Chihuahua City; only after the mule trails to the deeply hidden mountain mines are taken, are they seen in their rugged primitiveness; most of them met by the white traveller are found living in log huts, tilling a little bit of the mountain slope, and generally not unlike the lower classes of Mexico. "Chihuahua" is a Tarahumari word, and was applied to the site of the present city of the name, meaning "the place where their best wares were made." Between the line of the Mexican Central Railway, which cuts through a small part of their ancient country and the Sierra Madre proper, or where the diligences cease to go, and transportation is done on muleback or with donkeys, the Tarahumaris have retired before invading civilization, or become "civilized" themselves. They are only found in the Sierra Madres, with the far greater excess in the eastern slopes. Beyond them to the west are the Mayo and Yaqui tribes in the rich level slopes of Sinaloa and Sonora; to the north they came in contact with the Apache. Though peaceful, as far as their relations with Mexico have always been, they were not wanting in the elements that made them good defenders of their land; and the dreaded Apaches gave the mountainous country of the Tarahumaris a wide berth when on their raids in this direction. The latter, equally armed, which they seldom were, were more than a match for them.

One who had seen a group of the wild Tarahumaris would not credit them with anything aggressive, or even with much of the defensive combativeness that is necessary to fight for one's country. They are shy and bashful to a point of childishness that I have never seen before, and I have lived among many Indian tribes both of the United States and outside of our domains. Heretofore I deemed the Eskimos of North Hudson's Bay the shyest of savages;

but they are brigands compared with the Tarahumari. Even those that are civilized are as coy as a school-girl, and if they have the least intimation of a white man's approach, he stands little chance of seeing them. A gentleman told me that he had several times passed over the mountain trail on mule-back and not seen a single Tarahumari, although the trip occupies six to seven days in their country and takes him where he should see two or three hundred of them if they made no efforts to escape his notice. The country is well wooded, and hearing the clang of the mule-shoes on the rocky trail, they retire to the seclusion of the nearest thick brush, and wait until the intruder is out of sight. They do not fly, like a flock of quails surprised by the hunter, for, if caught, they generally stand and stare it out, rather than seem to run from the white man while directly in his presence; but if the latter is vigilant, he will often see them skulking away among the trees or behind the rocks as he approaches their villages or the caves or cliff dwellings where they abide. The savage Tarahumari natives who live in the rocks or caves or brush *jacals* are wilder and more timid than those essaying the forms of civilization; but the latter follow closely their more aboriginal brothers. This has made it hard to learn anything about them in a land where so little interest is taken in them.

In my wanderings through the Sierra Madres (and here I might state that on some maps this portion of this great range is occasionally labelled as the Sierra de Tarahumari, about the only place we find the name) I was fortunate in seeing a large number of them engaged in the labors and duties they are known to follow; the civilized Tarahumari living in stone and adobe houses, with fences around his cultivated fields; the most savage of the race acknowledging none of the Mexican laws or customs, and living in caves or under the huge boulders, or in cliffs high up the almost perpendicular faces of the rocks, attending to a few goats, and planting their corn on steep slopes, using pointed sticks to make the holes in the ground in which the grains are deposited.

In appearance the Tarahumari is a little above the average height of the North American Indians. They are well built, with clean-cut muscles; their skin is the darkest of any Indian I have ever seen, being almost a mixture of the darkest Guinea negro with the average copper-colored aborigine that we find in the western parts of the United States. The Mayos and Yaquis on the west, the Apaches to the north, the Tapehuenes to the south, and the Comanches to the east, are all lighter in complexion, although they live in much warmer climates. The savage Tarahumari wear only a breech-clout, and if it be a little chilly — as it always is at evening, night-time and morning on the elevated plateaus or mountainous regions of Mexico — they may add a zarape of goat or sheep's wool over their naked shoulders. Their faces generally have pleasing expressions, and their women are not bad looking for Indians, although the older women break rapidly in appearance after passing thirty to thirty-five years, as near as I could judge their ages.

The Sierra Madres are extremely picturesque in their rock formation, a curious blending of limestone pierced by more recent upheavals of eruption rock: many caves are found, and the huge, irregular granitic and gneissoid boulders left on the ground by the dissolving of the softer limestone often lie so that their concavities can be taken advantage of by these burrowing savages. The cliff-dwellers on the Bacachic River had taken a huge cave in the limestone rock, almost overhanging the picturesque stream, and had walled up its outward face nearly to the top, leaving the latter for ventilation probably, as rain could not beat in over the crest of the beetling cliff. It had but one door, closed by an old, filthy goat-hide, into which the inhabitants had to crawl, as the Eskimos into their snow huts, rather than any other form of entrance I can liken it to. The only person we saw was a "wild man of the woods," who, with bow and arrow in his hand, was skulking along the big boulders at the foot of the cliff. A dozen determined men inside ought to have kept away an army corps not furnished with artillery, although I doubt if the occupants hold these caves on account of their defensive qualities, but rather for their convenience as places of habitation, and as needing but little work to make them subserve their rude and simple wants. My guide said if we visited them, they would fly, leaving a little parched corn, a rough stone for grinding it, an unburned *olla* to hold their water, and some skins, and perchance worn-out blankets for bedding; so I desisted from such a useless endeavor to inspect their eyrie. Here are living cliff-dwellers of which the world seems to have heard nothing. How many there are it seems hard to say. We saw at least two or three hundred scattered around in the fastnesses of this mountain chain, and could probably have tripled this if we had been looking for cliff and cave dwellers alone, along our line of travel. A Mexican gentleman who had spent his life in Chihuahua and among the mountains, estimates the number of living cave and cliff dwellers at not far from twelve thousand; he had no reason to exaggerate, and in a long contact with him I found all his estimates correct where I could verify them.

The large number of deserted cliff-dwellings found in Arizona and New Mexico, have often been assigned to a people older than the ruins of the Toltec or Aztec races. That there is some relation between those old cliff-dwellers and these new ones I think more than likely; and I believe most writers who had seen both, as I have, would agree with me. It is pretty clearly settled that the Apaches came from the far north, and very likely they drove southward or killed the northern cliff-dwellers, leaving only these here as representatives, although numerous beyond belief, of a most curious race generally supposed to be extinct.

The Pueblo Indians of the same locality, living in large communities and stronger abodes, were better able to resist these Indian northmen, and some of their towns still exist. But the old cliff-dwellers, like the new ones, could in many cases be cut off from water by a persistent and aggressive enemy, such as the Apaches must have been then, when fresh from their northern excursion. It is probable that they drove the retreating cliff-dwellers southward until they became so powerful by being massed upon their Southern brothers that they could resist further aggression, and give successful battle to their old foes, as we know they have been able to do recently, when the Apaches were doing such destructive work in this part of the country, a time happily passed forever. Whatever may be the relation between the dead and departed Northern cliff-dwellers and their Southern living representatives, it seems to me that it would be well for some one to devote a few years to their thorough study, as Cushing did so well with the Zunis.

EDITORIAL.

THIS number begins a new volume of the *Journal*. As it is now the only American magazine devoted to Numismatics, it should receive the generous support of all lovers of the science and especially of the members of Numismatic Societies. May we not ask with hopefulness that the management of these bodies will use their influence to secure us new subscribers, by commending it to the kind consideration of their membership.

THE present volume will contain a continuation of the scholarly articles by Dr. Storer, on Medical Medals, which we are pleased to know are attracting much attention. Mr. Marvin will give us further descriptions of Masonics, more particularly those of France, Germany, Switzerland, etc., and of the American issues that have appeared since his volume was published. An interesting series of papers on the Medallie Memorials of the Great Comets, which we hope to illustrate, and which has been prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. David L. Walter, one of the Vice Presidents of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, will begin in our next. These are a few of the "good things" we can promise our readers for the coming year. "Now is the time to subscribe."

THE valuable series of papers on Oriental coins is concluded in this number. We learn that they are now being reprinted in an attractive pamphlet, with all the engravings. A limited edition only is to be issued, by Mr. Lyman H. Low, the manager of the Coin Department of "The Scott Stamp and Coin Co." 12 E. 23d Street, New York, to whom application should be made by intending purchasers.

MR. WM. S. APPLETON, one of the Publishing Committee of the *Journal*, has returned home after a long absence abroad. We shall hope to publish in the coming year occasional papers from his pen, giving some of the results of his numismatic studies while absent.

CURRENCY.

SPRIGGINS desires to call the attention of civil service reformers to the fact that certain employees of the Government, in Philadelphia, while professedly engaged in their daily task, are just *coining* money.

DEAR to the Southerner is the circulating medium obtained from the Mint, known as the julep, two being of the value of a quarter of a dollar. But many a man has been taken in for attempting to carry away too many at once.